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# The Dalles Chronicle

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## MONTGOMERY HANGS

### The Boy Murderer Exhibited Wonderful Pluck.

#### FREELY CONFESSED HIS GUILT

And Made a Written Statement in Which He Implored Forgiveness For the Crime.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 31.—Lloyd Breson Montgomery, the self-confessed murderer of his father and mother and D. McKercher, was hanged at 7 o'clock this morning in the enclosure of the jail yard. The prisoner exhibited wonderful pluck, and did not flinch upon the scaffold. About half an hour before the execution Montgomery said he would confess all. "I am guilty," he said "I killed them all. I will write it out." He then wrote out the following statement:

"I did it, I am guilty. Oh God, have mercy on me! Take me as I am, a poor sinner! I am sorry for what I have done; God, do have mercy on my poor soul—for my sake do, and forgive all my sins each and every one of them, and forgive those who sin against me. Oh God, help precious souls to see the way of life; for my sake do help them and guide them through this life. Amen."

As he left for the scaffold he said: "I want you people to know I am sorry for what I have done. I am ready to die. I deserve it."

After stepping upon the platform, Montgomery said: "Friends, I am sorry for what I have done, and I hope you will all forgive me, and I hope the Lord will be with you, and I ask God to have mercy on me as a poor sinner, and I ask you to pray for me."

Earnest prayers were then delivered by Rev. J. E. Snyder. After being securely pinned, the doomed boy said: "Oh, Christ! forgive me, and I hope you will all meet me in heaven, and I ask God to take me as I am."

The sheriff then adjusted the black cap and rope, and stepped back, when Montgomery said: "Oh, God! have mercy on me, a sinner. Take me as I am. My friends, farewell, farewell."

Sheriff McFeron then pressed the trigger, and the body shot downwards full six feet. There was no struggle, only a slight tremor. The head was bent forward and to one side, and the neck was broken. At fourteen-and-a-half minutes the heart ceased to beat, and at sixteen-and-a-half minutes he was pronounced dead. The body was then cut down. It will be placed in the court house for a short time, and will be turned over to doctors for an autopsy before burial. His relatives refused to take possession of the body or bury it.

#### A CHICAGO BANQUET.

In Commemoration of the Birth of Alexander Hamilton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The annual banquet of the Hamilton Club, in commemoration of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, was held in the Auditorium to-night. The great dining hall of the hotel was decorated in a lavish manner for the occasion, and fully 300 of the most prominent men in the city were present. Many notable men from other places were also at the board. President Samuel W. Allerton, of the club, acted as toastmaster. It had been expected that Governor Morton, of New York, ex-Secretary of the Interior Noble and Senator Foraker would be present, but they were unavoidably absent. Governor Russell, of Ohio, responded to the toast of "Republicans of Ohio," and Bishop Chase Cheney, of Chicago, to "The Patriot."

#### An Execution at Kalama.

KALAMA, Wash., Jan. 31.—Charles Asimers, a hunch-back, was hanged here today for the murder of James Goodwood last September.

At exactly 9:30 Asimers came out of his cell and walked between two deputy sheriffs up the steps of the scaffold. As soon as he was in position on the drop, he commenced talking in a hesitating, disconnected manner. His words were: "I must die, I am all right, sheriff; be good man, I must die, I'm all right." While he was saying this deputies were strapping his arms and legs and adjusting the noose. With the last words, Sheriff Watson touched a lever at 9:32 and the body dropped nine feet. He was pronounced dead at 9:36 and cut down at 9:37. Every detail passed off in the smoothest possible manner. About thirty people witnessed the execution, mostly sheriffs, doctors and newspaper men.

#### Lively in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The meeting of the republican state convention today

resulted in one of the most exciting sessions in the history of the party in this state. The fight between the McKinley and Reed forces for the four delegates at large to the national republican convention at St. Louis is becoming lively. McKinley captured the four delegates in the districts yesterday. This made the Reed men, led by ex-Governor Kellogg, universally anxious to capture the four delegates at large, to be selected by the convention. The McKinley forces gained control of the temporary organization of the convention, but the Reed men wrested it from them today in the convention. Out of the convention 600 delegates, the seats of 290 were contested. The convention took a recess until the credentials committee could report.

#### A NEW COMPLICATION.

Britain Laws Claim to Prince Edward's Island.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—A special to the Star from London says:

Lord Salisbury and Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of the inquiries into the records here made on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 to the 3,000,000 acres of land of Prince of Wales island in the Pacific coast, which is of great strategic and commercial value, and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska. The records of the dispatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence straits and not Portland inlet is the correct boundary. It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaskan boundary commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States assumption.

#### No Funds to Draw On.

LOS GATOS, Cal., Jan. 29.—Theodore K. Murray was brought by Sheriff Lyndon from San Jose this morning at the instigation of G. L. Turner, of the Bank of Los Gatos, on a charge of forgery in getting a check for \$500 cashed when no funds were to his credit in Visalia.

#### Fairfield Items.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—Since my last letter we have had quite a change in the weather. About fourteen inches of snow has fallen, but has since almost entirely disappeared. Our weather is all that can be desired. A warm rain has been falling, which turns all snow to water. The ground is not frozen and the soil is getting the full benefit of the moisture, consequently we are looking ahead for a good crop the coming season.

But if the combination still keeps issuing more bonds what avals the raising of good crops, for farmers will still be beggars. It appears to the writer as though there is a craze for taxation amongst the American people. Perhaps they are watching the workings of our congress and have become somewhat plutocratic. Some of the people in this section are thinking that way just now in regard to our board of school directors, as we are having a warm discussion over the raising of a fund by taxation to pay the indebtedness of the district.

We are thinking very seriously of forming a social club, whose duty it will be to raise funds for the construction of a school house, where all the poor, delinquent and over taxed, may meet in a social way and have all things in common. Oh, what a gathering there will be, and as poverty is the mother of invention, we may there and then devise ways and means to lift us out of this pool of despondency.

Health is generally good in this section, with the exceptions of two. Mrs. Jacob Obrist is in very poor health. Although Mr. Obrist took her to California and made an extended tour to the principal medical waters and infirmaries, which seemed to benefit her for a short time, on her return she has grown worse. Although she is helpless, she is not dangerously ill. She deserves the best of care, which goes a long way in alleviating her sufferings. Our other patient is Wm. McMeans who is stopping with W. Babcock during the winter. He has been very sick, but at last accounts is somewhat better and we look for an early recovery.

R. F. WICKHAM.

#### None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the world's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the world's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

## BOND BILL SUBSTITUTE

### Long Contest in the Senate Brought to a Close.

#### SEVEN MAJORITY FOR FREE COINAGE

A Vote Was Reached After Three Hours of Caustic Debate and Sharp Parliamentary Fencing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The long contest over the silver bond bill is at an end in the senate, that body having passed the free-silver coinage substitute for the house bond bill by the decisive vote of 42 to 25—a majority of seven for free silver. This result was reached at 3 o'clock today, after three hours of caustic debate and sharp parliamentary fencing.

The public interest in the culmination of the protracted struggle was shown by crowded galleries, and a full attendance on the floor, 77 senators being present, and the others paired. Baron von Theilmann, the German ambassador, who occupied a front seat in the diplomatic gallery, showing keen interest in the final vote. Members of the house crowded the chamber, filling available seats and standing room in the rear and side areas.

The result was such a foregone conclusion that little excitement or surprise was occasioned by the announcement of the passage of the substitute.

The early hours of the session, beginning at 11 o'clock, were given to the closing speeches, including that of Morrill, the octogenarian of congress, who is still vigorous in speech and thought. The other speeches were under the five-minute rule, being brief and snappy. Lindsay took occasion to say that in his judgment the president had fulfilled the full measure of his duty in financial affairs and should do no more. If calamity came as a result of the congressional action, the president should leave the responsibility where it belonged, on the shoulders of congress.

Another interesting incident occurred when Gorman was urging that the legislation be fruitless, as it could not receive executive approval. Morgan called attention to the fact that the duty of congress was to act without executive influence or direction, to which Gorman, with much earnestness replied.

"I fully agree to that proposition, and only regret that there has not been a closer adherence to it in the past. The senator from Alabama cannot go farther than I to resist encroachments of the executive in giving any suggestions beyond those he is bound to make by the constitution of the United States, and due weight should be given to whatever recommendations he makes, without fear of political power and patronage from the president."

Mills, who had voted with the silver men on all test motions, changed his vote at the last and recorded himself as against the passage of the free-silver bill.

After several hours' contest in executive session today, the senate confirmed the nominations of General J. J. Coppinger, colonel in the army, to be brigadier-general, by the decisive vote of 44 to 17.

The nomination was sent to the senate very soon after the conveying of congress, but had scarcely been made public when protests against confirmation began to pour in from the A. P. A. societies in all parts of the country. After a delay of six weeks, the senate committee on military affairs made a unanimously favorable report to the senate. The opposition was led today by Burrows, Gear, Perkins, Teller, Pettigrew, Squire and Wilson, all of whom made speeches during the course of the day's session. Hawley, Bate and Palmer, all members of the committee, championed the general's cause, detailing the results of the investigation of the committee, which they said were entirely favorable to General Coppinger.

The opponents of confirmation based their course of action almost entirely upon the fact that General Coppinger had been promoted over the heads of 13 colonels who were his seniors in rank, which was dwelt upon as an unjust proceeding. When they were met with the statement that Coppinger was selected because of his superior military record, they asserted that there were others of equally meritorious records. They also made the point that, in case of war, the probabilities were altogether favorable to younger men coming to the front.

The vote favorable to confirmation includes all the members of the committee on military affairs, who were supported by the more conservative senators, who generally follow committee recommenda-

tions. It was also noticed that all ex-Confederates in the senate voted for confirmation, as did all except one or two of the Union soldiers.

#### THE TRUE STORY OF ELIZA.

Which Formed the Basis of One of the Incidents of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The incidents which formed the basis for the story of the escape of Eliza, the slave mother, with her child, across the Ohio river on the ice, which is familiar to readers of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were told by Rev. S. G. W. Rankin in Hartford recently. The incidents came within the personal knowledge of Mr. Rankin, and he said that he gave them to Mrs. Stowe and that she used a younger woman, who escaped at nearly the same time, to complete the picture and make it more attractive and dramatic.

As Mr. Rankin tells the story, his father's family, living on the bluffs on the river, were well known as in the business of helping runaway slaves, and slaves knew them as friends. It was one Christmas week that Eliza, a stalwart negro woman, came to the Rankin house in the night, having brought her husband across the river in a boat. He was covered with ice from the river, the night having been intensely cold, and the man, who was not as bright as Mrs. Stowe's George Harris by any means, had fallen into the water in getting out of the boat. Eliza was very religious and very determined, and had planned to send her husband ahead to Canada, intending to join him with his children afterward. The husband was sent along and Eliza crossed the river to Kentucky that same night, returning to her mother. She fixed a date, two months ahead, when she would again come to the Rankin house.

True to the arrangement, she crossed the river one night in February, when the river was in a treacherous condition, carrying her young child in a shawl strapped to her back. The ice was in broken floes, and she carried a board with a rope attached to it by which she passed from one cake to another. She got across and was sent to Canada to join her husband. She still had five children in slavery and said to the Rankins that she was going back to Kentucky after them the following June.

On the June day in question she appeared in Mr. Rankin's garden, and she was disguised as a man and sent across the river, where she made her way to her former master's plantation and hid beneath the currant bushes in his garden. Here she was discovered by her oldest daughter, a girl of 17, and at nightfall was hidden beneath the floor of her old cabin in the negro quarters. Sunday, after dinner, her master and his wife went several miles away to visit a friend, and Eliza, following the example of the Israelites when they despoiled the Egyptians, took blankets and household goods to the amount of about 200 pounds' weight, divided them into bundles for the five children, and started on an 11-mile walk to a point on the river which she was to reach at two o'clock Monday morning. She had been told to bring nothing but the children, but she had so overloaded them with the packages that the smaller ones gave out, and she was obliged to carry one child a little way, a bundle a little way, and then go back after another child and another bundle, until she was so delayed that the river was not reached until six o'clock in the morning, and the boat that was to carry her over was gone. It was very foggy, however, and by walking about a mile and a quarter in the shallow water of the Kentucky side of the river, to throw off the scent of the bloodhounds, she reached an anti-slavery man's house, where she remained all day.

"That morning," said Mr. Rankin, "when we expected to have Eliza and her children safe in Ohio, after the fog lifted, we saw 31 men on horseback, with dogs and guns, across the river, hunting this defenseless woman with five children, after a reward of \$1,300. Communication was opened with Eliza during the day and she was told what to do. At nightfall Mr. Rankin, disguised as a woman, with a party of young fellows, made a feint on the Kentucky shore, a few miles farther up the river, and gave the negro hunters a lively chase, they supposing they had track of Eliza. The hunters were evaded, and at the same time a trusted boatman had ferried the woman and children across to the Rankin house, where she remained in hiding for two weeks, being finally taken to the Quaker settlement in a load of flour and bran. She escaped to Canada and lived for years there with her husband and six children."—Hartford Courant.

It is a big thing to say but nevertheless true, that a great multitude of people have crowned Simmons Liver Regulator, the "King of Liver Medicines." There is nothing like it for Malaria, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion and all troubles arising from a sluggish or diseased liver. Simmons Liver Regulator is the prevention and cure for these ailments.

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## GOMEZ AND MACEO

### The Insurgent Leaders Have Effected a Meeting.

#### GENERAL MARIN OUTMANEUVERED

He Cannot Prevent the Rebels From Going Where They Choose—Recent Movements of Gomez.

KEY WEST, Feb. 3.—(By mail from Havana).—Gomez and Maceo have met. The meeting, it is said, took place at a plantation near Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, at the very time that Acting Governor-General Marin was looking for the rebel chiefs, only 14 miles to the northward, near San Antonio de los Baños. It was supposed that they had guarded their line from Havana to Batabano to prevent the meeting, but Gomez crossed the line, and Maceo, with a comparatively small part of his forces, made a quick march from the westernmost point of the island and kept his tryst.

The next campaign of the insurgents must have been decided upon by this time.

"I have seen Morro's light every night for a week," Gomez said recently.

#### OUTWITTED BY GOMEZ.

General Marin No Match for the Insurgent Leader.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Havana says:

Maximo Gomez, accompanied by 400 mounted men, succeeded on Thursday in recrossing the trocha, or military line, established by the Spaniards between Havana and Batabano. He crossed a few miles south of Bejucan, near Buena Ventura, which is about 10 miles north of Quivican. At the same time he destroyed a culvert, cut the telegraph wires and crippled the railroad between Rincon and Quivican.

People wonder how Gomez evaded the Spanish columns and how it was possible for him to practically cut the "wall of men" of which the Spanish generals expected so much. At the time Gomez played this trick on the Spanish guard along the trocha, General Marin, who had left Havana the same day at the head of the best equipped force put in the field during the present rebellion, was slumbering quietly, surrounded by his troops, at San Antonio de los Baños, about 10 miles east of Guanajay. While Gomez was coming east, and approaching the trocha, General Marin and his corps were going west on a train from Rincon toward Guanajay. Gomez's route of march was parallel with the railroad used by Marin, and not more than from six to ten miles distant at any time, yet the Spaniards did not learn until the following morning (Friday) that Gomez was in the east again. The first intimation received here was by telegram from Quivican.

A large number of people have been leaving for Cuba the past fortnight, and it seems the exodus has only begun. Each steamer from Havana carries hundreds of families to the United States and Mexico, and to South American and West Indian ports. Steamship agents talk of putting on extra steamers.

Business is practically at a standstill. Some sugar plantations in the extreme eastern provinces are grinding. All that are grinding are doing so under strong military guard, and are compelled to feed the troops, and the profits are small. One or two plantations, it is said, obtained permission from Gomez to start their machinery.

At Constanza 300 regulars and 500 civil guards are encamped on and about the plantation to protect the men at work. Small stone fortresses have been built at equal distances around the plantations, all being connected by telephone.

#### Blow His Brains Out.

SEATTLE, Feb. 3.—A. A. Merrill, head of the local merchants' police patrol, committed suicide this morning by shooting his brains out. He was arrested Thursday morning last charged

with an unnameable offense and gave bonds Saturday evening in the sum of \$500. He leaves property valued at \$10,000.

#### Charged With Manslaughter.

PENDLETON, Feb. 3.—Dr. L. F. Inman was this morning bound over to the grand jury in \$1,500 bonds for manslaughter. He is charged with performing a criminal operation. His examination before the justice continued three days.

#### A DOG'S CURIOUS ACTION.

Appeared to Surmise That His Master Had Been Hurt.

L. C. Meachamp, living above Homer, La., on the edge of Arkansas, is a great hunter and has a fine deer hound, Dan, of which he is justly proud. A few days ago, says the Philadelphia Times, Mr. Meachamp was going squirrel hunting, and in order to keep Dan at home he was compelled to tie him up. The hound whined and begged, but, finding his master was obdurate, he at last lay quiet peaceably before the kennel all day.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, however, when Mrs. Meachamp was beginning to look for her husband's return, Dan became so unusually restless that she went out to see what was the matter. In spite of her repeated efforts she could do nothing to pacify him, and at last, to her utter astonishment, he broke the rope and bounded away over the fence and into the woods. He was gone probably a half hour when he came running back panting and almost breathless with his master's hat in his mouth.

Mrs. Meachamp became at once alarmed, and, calling her son, they set out to find Meachamp, the dog all the time bounding along in front and leading the way. At last they came upon Mr. Meachamp lying helpless in the woods, where at precisely five o'clock he had fallen in a little ditch and broken a small bone in his leg. The dog's knowledge of the accident at the very moment of its occurrence seems almost incredible, but the truth of this is beyond dispute.

#### A FEATHERED MONSTER.

Strange and Gigantic Bird Killed by a Man in West Virginia.

Elias Midkiff, of Hamlin, Lincoln county, was in Charleston the other day, and proposed to the State Historical and Antiquarian society that if it would send a taxidermist to Hamlin the society would secure a monster bird, of a kind never seen before by anyone in West Virginia. The feathered monster, says the Baltimore American, is described by Mr. Midkiff, from measurements taken by himself and W. W. Adkins, of Hamlin, who killed the bird at the mouth of Vannatters creek, with five bullets from his rifle, while hunting deer recently. The bird is seven feet four inches from tip to tip, four feet from tip of bill to tail, flat bill four inches long and three inches wide, somewhat similar to that of a duck; web feet, covering nearly a square foot of area each; neck 19 inches long, legs about 11 inches long, and about one and a half inches through below the feathers; plumage dark brown, relieved on the wings and breast by light blue shading. The bird when first seen was circling high in the air, but came down very quickly and alighted in the water, where Adkins got a good shot at it, crippling its wing. Adkins attempted to capture the strange fowl alive, but it was so vicious that he could not get near it without killing it, which required five bullets.

#### How's This.

We offer \$100 reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

If there is any one thing that need to be purified, it is politics, so the reformer says, and many agree thereto. But blood tells, and as a blood purifier and liver corrector Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine. "I use it in preference to any other."—So wrote Mr. S. H. Hysell, of Middleport, Ohio. And Dr. D. S. Russell, of Farmville, Va., writes, "It infalls all you promise for it."

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